FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Conference at Vienna Renewed, and Again Broken Off.

NOTHING DECISIVE FROM SEBASTOPOL

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED.

Reported Understanding Between Prussia and Austria.

RATIFICATION OF THE JAPAN TREATY.

Improvement in Cotton and Breadstuffs,

BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH, 21 WALL STREET HALIFAX, N. S., May 7, 1855. The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liver-

pool on the afternoon of Saturday, April 28, arrived at this port, at about 10 o'clock to-night. The A. sailed for Boston about a quarter past 11 o'clock.

The Brezen steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th April.

The Asia, on the 29th April, 7 P. M., passed steamer Baltic, of Toshar. May 5, lat. 43 20, lon. 51 59, ex-changed signals with the Robert Lewis. The latest intelligence from the Crimes only comes

down to the 19th ult. from Lord Raglan, and to the 22d

down to the 19th ult. from Lord Raghan, and to the 22d from the Russian commander. The bombardment still continued, but without important results.

The general tone of opinion in England is that war must continue for a lengthened period. The policy of the Czar Alexander is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy than that pursued by his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

The French Exhibition has been again postponed, and it is now understood that it will open on the 10th or 15th of Mar.

THE WAR.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE. have been supplementary meetings of the four Powers, without any result being come to. The Plenipotentiaries assembled on Tuesday afterneon of the 23d, and signed a protocol of the twelfth, or last conference The meeting, it was agreed, should not be confidered as a thirteenth conference. Another meet-ing of the representatives of the four Powers was held on Thursday, the 25th, at the request of Prince Gorischakoff, when some further inadmissable propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and rejected on the part of France, England and Turkey.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna, but previous to

leaving he had a private interview with Count Buol. Drouyn de l'Huya' departure from Vienna is post-oned for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian government. One report says he had left.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL. At Sebastopol the bombardment was being continued. It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege. A comparison of the various accounts produces the impression that the fire of the allies is superior to that of the Russians; but the Russians

return the fire steadily.

The Independence Belge, of Brussels, has received from Vienna a despatch alleged to be from the Crimsa, stating that the allies have suspended the bombardment. It is not stated on what day the fire ceased, but the Independence believes that the date of the despatch is posterior to that of the last official intelligence. is posterior to that of the last official intelligence,

amely, to April 22d.

The detailed reports from the Crimea are substantially s follows:—From daybreak of the 9th up to the morning of the 14th the bembardment and cannonate had con-tinued day and night, each of the five hundred guns tring ore hundred and twenty rounds daily. When vening comes on the fire is not much reduced. Al-hough the Hamelon Tower is stlenced and some of the Garden batteries still keep up a heavy fire.

No sign of an immediate assault. During the night of the 14th the French disloged a rifle ambuscade in front of the Mallor Town. haps the most sanguinary since lakermann. A despatch to the French government, dated April 17, says the fire of the French batteries maintained its superiority. The French have taken the Russian ambuscades in front of the Malakoll fewer, and have added them to the French the Malakof Fower, and have added them to the French lines, and have also crowned a ravine which ruus along the fortifications of the city, where the Russians formerly kept their reserves. They have also sprung a mine before the Flagstaff Battery, at a distance of fifty metres, thereby opening a new parallel, which has been successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, the French loss was only 300. The situation of effairs was considered satisfactory to the French on April 19. The French Minister of War learned that the besiegers were still advancing, and were con-solidating their position. On the night of the 18th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly re-pulsed. Prince Gortschakoff's account, of the same date, says, "The besiegers' fire on the 18th, 17th and 18th was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 18th, one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the enemy's most advanced works. Our object was fully attained. Moreover, the loss of the

rison the past few days has been less." the 22d. It states that after twelve days bombardment,

The telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Rus-chuk, but the British government keeps the exclusive

The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have again set

out for the Crimes.

Menschikoft is not dead. The St. Petershurg Journal publishes an imperial rescript expressing the Emperor's satisfaction of Menschikof's conduct, with the hope on him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburg. Mehemet All, the Sultan's brother in-law, had been

The blockade of Liban is announced from the 17th, and of all the ports to the entrance of Riga, from the

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Berlin correspondence says it hardly admits of doub shat an approximation has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. Baron Hess, with a whole staff, would go to Galicia May 2d, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Aus trian army, under no circumstances, could be ready to take the field before August.

In Parliament much energetic questioning of the Min-isters had taken place on the various subjects respecting the war. The scope of all the questions being to has-ten matters. Sir George Gray stated that authority was given to the Governors of the American provinces to en-list men for the regular army, not for the foreign legion, mamuch as all the colonists were British subject.

The Roebuck Committee continued. The Duke of New-castle had been examined, and his evidence tended to

Notices are given of a motion for a decimal coinage. and to invite Congress to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.

Some notice has been excited by the report that an American squadron is to make a demonstration against Cuba. It is doubted whether a war between the United States and Spain would much complicate present En-

It is still reported, but is considered doubtful that Napoleon will command the allied armies. It has been officially amounced that his departure for the Crimea is postponed for a short time.

The late Minister Ducos was buried at the expanse of

General Forty is commandant of Oran, Algeria. The clipper ship Great Republic has been chartered by the French government for the conveyance of troops.

Some advantages are granted to foreign import trade, and consular firms are simplified.

to the principles of free trade

Marshal Santa Cruz, the Bolivian Envoy, has taken

The Sarcinian ministry has resigned. The cause for doing to was not known. General Durando had been appointed to form a new government.

The English ship Croesus, from Genoa, for the Crimea with Sardinian troops on board, was burned. No lives

India and China

The overland mail has been telegraphed—Shanghae dates March 9, Bombay April 3. Persia openly avows

Trade in Irdia dull and money scarce. The Chinese insurgents have evacuated Shanghas.
A Russian frigate has been lost near Japan.
The laving Age was wrecked on the Prahas.
The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Simoda, February 21.

Commercial Intelligence LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The rates for meney are very easy, mostly arising from the contracting of business. The export of gold continues unprofitable. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £32,000. Consols close at 88% a 88%; dollars are worth 4s. 10d. a 4s. 10%d.; doublooms,

AMERICAN STOCKS. Stoher, Hughes & Seever, London, supply the following market:—The demand for American stocks has not been very active during the past week, attributive to operations being attracted to the British Loan. Prices are without much change; U. S. bonds of 1868, 106 a 108, nominal; Massachusetts sterling, 100, buyers; Maryland sterling 91 a 93; Ohio '55, 91; Pennsylvania Fives, 88; Pennsylvania Bonds, 92 a 84; Virginia Bonds, 85½ a 83½; Pennsylvania Centras, first, 89 a 90, second, 99; Frie, second, 90 a 22; third, 83 a 85

Erie, second, 90 a 92; third, 83 a 55

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Brown, Shipley & Co. and other circulars report an extensive business doing the whole week, particularly during the last two days. American descriptions are freely offered, but owing to a deficient supply of the better qualities, indeed of all good stapled coctoms ranging above 5d, the market had been decidedly against buyers, and prices must be considered a 16th to an 8th dearer than last week; middling and above having advanced most. The week's sales are 102,000 bales, including 31,000 on speculation and 10,000 for export. Fair Orleans, 6d.; middling, 5 5 16d.; fair Mobile, 5½d; middling, 5½d., fair uplands, 5½d.; middling, 5 2.16d. Sales Friday, 12,000 bales, with a steady feeling; stock, 620,000, including 596,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MABLET.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ashes firm at previous rates Spirits turpentine, 35s., quiet; 1,000 bbls. sold at 75s. 3d. a 75s. 6d.; Rosin—American in brisk demand; sales of 5,000 bbls., principally at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 4d.; common, 6d.; fine Philadelphia bark dull at 9s. 6d. Blee—Eastern Indian very active; no sales of American reported.

From Liverpool to the United States are without

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The markets generally were dull, and prices steady.

A writer in your paper a few days ago, under the signa-ture of "Ephesus," has thought proper to acquaint the public of his views respecting the true position of the Greek Church on a cardinal point of Christian orthodoxy. If it be true, as he says, that this church does in reality profess the Nicene creed in the way as we all, according he refers to in that ancient document.

He says, to quote the language of his statement, that

He says, to quote the language of his statement, that in "A. D. 330, we find the Christians, as a body, teaching the one Holy Catholic Church." "All then," he continues in a further paragraph, "received the Nicese creed, which was agreed to at the famous council of Nice, A. D. 325, as far as the words Holy Ghest; the rest," he proceeds in the same sentence to say, "was added at the subsequent Council of Constantinople."

What the writer means by "the rest" does not exactly appear until he informs us, "that after this, several bishops of Spain undertook, without the consent of any council, to add to the creed the fillo gue, they saying, as we at this time do, with respect to the Holy Ghost, "who proceedeth from the Father" only; for that creed, according to his account, excludes the words filio que, wheh, as he before remarked, was added by the Spanish bishops on their own undertaking—on their own individual authority, without the consent of any council whatever. If this be so, it is then very plain that these prelates acted in the matter in open defiance of the laws of the Catholic church.

But this, I apprehend, your readers will think was not

Sworn before me, May 7, 1855,

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, U. S. Commissioner.

Sworn before me, May 7, 1855,

Joseph Bridgerman, U. S. Commissioner.

Luther Horton, one of the deputies of the United States Mershal, being duly sworn, says—That he has since last week made due and diligent endeavors to serve the annexed subpona on — O' Brien and — Knears, two of the witnesses therein named; that they respectively reside or can usually be found in Philadelphia, in the district of Pean sylvania; that shis depocent, during the last wock, want to the city of Philadelphia to serve the said subpona on eaid O'Brien; deponent being unable to find said O'Brien and eaid o' Brien; deponent being unable to find said O'Brien was temporarily absent from Philadelphia and had gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, and that it was un-rixin when he would return; that deponent was also usable to find said — Kneass, because said Kneass had gone cut of town and would return in a few days. And deponent says that he returned from Philadelphia this morning.

Sworn to before me, May 7th, 1855.

Gronge F. Barrs United States Commissioner.

Under such a state of facts, I do not deem it prudent to place these defendants on trial. There is a duty owing to the government and the people of the United States on my part, as well as to these defendants, that it should be postponed. The case which has been presented to me, so far is I can gather information in relation to it, is prima facie a violation of the neutrality laws. In such a case the trial of the cause ought not to be undertaken without due preparation. Every effort has been made on my part to reach these witnesses during the last week. The Marshal's deput es have been actively entremed facie a violation of the neutrality laws. In such a case the trial of the cause ought not to be undertaken without due preparation. Every effort has been made on my part to reach these drend and a ske for a continuance.

Mr. Hoffman—Were these gentlemen examined before the Grand Jury?

The District attorney—That I will not answer.

that State should be sufficient to shield it from a warlike expedition from this country, for such it evidently was, in his opinion.

The District Attorney, in the course of his remarks, said that he held him responsible, as the prime mover in the whole matter.

At the conclusion of the arguments of the counsel on each side, Judge Ingersoll delivered his decision, as follows—

This indictment against the individuals now before the Court was found at the last term, and it is in substance that they have been guilty of acts in volation of the restrality laws of the United States, and that these acts were committed in the State of New York. At an early day of the present term—on Wednesday last—a motion was made to have this case set down for trial for a particular day. That motion was resisted on the part of the District Attorney, for the reason that he might be engaged in the Circuit Court at that times but finally the motion prevailed, and it was set down for trial this day. The time has arrived, and a motion is made by the District Attorney to have the case put off for the term. And in the discussion of this question, I agree fully in what has fallen from one of the counsel, that much has been said on both sides that might have been comitted. I shall not allude to anything, except in remuch nas been and on both sides that might have been omitted. I shall not allude to anything, except in regard to those pelusts which I deem material to the case. By one of the amendments to the constitution of the United States a right is secured to every individual indicted to have a speedy trial to the constitution, as it was originally framed, there was no such provision made; and we all know, who know anything of the discussions which took place in the various conventions, that when the question was submitted to the State conventions whether that constitution should be acopted, there were serious objections to the adoption of it as it then aristed. They were fearful that the rights of individuals were not sufficiently secured by t; and in many of the conventions; that was finally adopted, after serious opposition, upon the understanding had by all that certain provisions should be incorporated after wards, by way of amendment, that would remove all objections of Congress hat not under the constitution on the implied understanding that these should be proposed. They were proposed and acceded to, and became a part of the fundamental law. Among others was this—that a speedy trial was the right of every dities. It may be said that had is not been for the understanding had at the time this amendment was proposed, that the constitution under which we live would not have been adopted by the United States. These individuals, then, have a right to, a speedy trial. They are charged with certain colonization which he has received—not from any interview he has had with withsease, but from what somebody has told hum—that these two individuals, when have been named, are, in the belief of the District Attorney. Ever have been adopted by a grand jury but he returned to answer, as he had a right to do. But it is evident to me that they were not. Their Christian names are not sown how no the his produce it was the cannot proceed.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

The Kinney Colonization Project.

United States we shall a possible of Nicaragus. For the defendints, indown the other with in the shall be received a state of their first of their y intention to call the case on, it is not an object to the fourty in the state was an order to the case would have presented a first a form y intention to call the case on, it propose to state to the Court: in the shape of affiavita; the reasons why I cannot bring it to trial to-day. Mr. Mc. McKeon that reason have been also and the case on the reason why I cannot bring it to trial to-day. Mr. McKeon that reason have been the statement which have been shaped and who demand a special for the trial of their special propose to state to the Court: in the shape of affiavita; the reasons why I cannot bring it to trial to-day. Mr. McKeon their reason have read the following affidevita:—

United States at Henry L. Kinney and Joseph W. Fabens—Southern District of New Yorks—John McKeon. United States at torney, being duly sworn, says, that — O Brien and — Kness, are and that cacho of them is a material with reason are sufficient.

When he would have presented a different case; or, if a witness who have the statements which have been shown to capture the court would safficient to postpone the trial of the case on the trial of this cause, and with cathed the case on the trial of this cause, and with the statements which have been about the case on the trial of the case on the trial of the case on the trial of the case on the case of the departure of the departure of the case on the trial of the case on the case on the case of the departure of the case on the case o

Mr. Hoffman—What next, Mr. District attorney: (Laughter.)

The District Attorney stated that if the Court would consent to postpone, he would pledge himself that it should not be allowed to go over till next term; but the decision of the Court remained unaliseed.

Mr. Hoffman here made an application to have the defendants discharged upon their own recognizances, which the Court granted. The parties, Colonal Kinney and Mr. Fabens, were then discharged upon their own recognizances in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

The Case of the Escaped Nun. Before Chief Justice Nelson. MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—

MAY 7 .- Josephine H. Bunkley vs. De Witt & Davenport, and others.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing a book entitled "My Book, or the Veil Uplifted." Mr. Cutter, on behalf of De Witt & Davenport, produced affidavits.

The affidavit of Mr. De Witt says:—

behalf of De Witt & Davenport, produced affidavits. The affidavit of Mr. De Witt says:—

On the 15th of January last he received proposals from Charles H. Beale, of Norfolk, Vr. oditor of the Daily News, to publish a work which he was proparing, said to be a tale of Roman Catholic intrigue and superatition, having a political bearing, and favoring the "Know Nothing" movement, which was to embrace the experience of Miss Bunkley while at St. Joseph's, Emmetisburg, Md. Wm. S. Tisadie, a literary man of New York, having occasional business connections with De Witt & Davenport, wrote to Miss Bunkley with reference to a book of her experience in the convent, which she showed to Beale, between whom and De Witt & Davenport a long correspondence followed. In March Beale made some definite proposal to De Witt & Davenport to publish the work, which they accepted, as follows:—They agreed to pay all costs of publication, and give Beale fifteen per cent of the sales, or difteen cents a copy, as it was to be a dollar book, which would amount to nore than half the profits. The book was written by a lady of Virginia, employed by Ecale, who asked the complainant for an account of her experience to add to it, which she gave, with authority to use his discretion in pub laining it. The deponent had seen Miss Bunkley's MSS. They would not make more than keenty pages out of three hundred and forty four which the work would contain, and were full of gaumstical errors, and unfit for publication, wherefore that she should have one-haft the per cent of the copyright. Beale sent the MSS, to deponent, with Miss Bunkley's knowledge and coment, and she know that the contract had been made. De Witt & Davenport had acted throughout in perfect good faith, and had supplessed that the should have one-mark the per cent of the copyright. Beale and Miss Bunkley, and believed that it had arisen after the contract had been made. De Witt & Davenport had acted throughout in perfect good faith, and had supplesed that the adventor and the tween were more

stlempt to come to an understanding with or to make any explanation to her on this subject. He she at the had written to Mice Bunkley early in January with reference to a publication of her experiences in the convent of St. Joseph'r, and had received a reply from Mr. Besle, whom he therefore naturally supposed to be her agent.

Counsel also stated that if the publication of the book was restrained it would prevent that influence on the Virginia election which it was intended to have.

General Sandford alluded to the fact of a whole chapter of the book having been published in the Hexald of Sunday, which he thought a violation of the injunction, and also to the extraordieary and to him unaccountable fact of the affidavits, which were read here this evening at about 5 o'clock, being published in the Evening Post of this day at 3 o'clock. He asked for time to answer these safidavits. He would have to send for Miss Bunkley to Perth Amboy, where she was at present staying; he would also send her the copy of the book, which, it appears, has been published, and a copy of which had been produced in court. He then moved for a postponement for that purpose.

Mr. Cutter was not answerable for what appeared in the Hexald or any other paper through the vigilance of the reporters.

The Court thought that the only question was as to the authority of the party to publish; the plaintiff had a right to rebut the affidavits of the defendants; and for the purpose of restraining the defendants from publishing the work, the injunction should remain until the further order of the Court. If this, book was good for nothing but to influence an election he did not think it of any importance in the present motion.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., the injunction to continue in the meantime.

Before Hon, Judge Ingersoll.

MAY 7.—James Boyd vs. the Canal Boat Tout MAY 7.—James Boyd vs. the Caual Boat Towner and 130 Twe of Coal.—The libel in this case was filed to recover remuneration for alleged-salvage services. On the afternoon of September 28, 1834, the boat was lying at the wharf at the food of Spring street. She had been detained by the claimant, the owner of the coal, for the pursoes of storing a quantity of coal in her, until he should need to used. On pusting in the 130 tons it was found that she leaked badly. Efforts were made to keep her affeat, and towards evening an agestof the claimant went to his store to procure hands to unload the coal. While he was game the person who had been put in charge of the coal by the claimant, without his knowledge, engaged the sibellant to take the boat to the foot of Clarkson street, put her in a place of sefety and men her affeat until she could be discharged. This employment was at first for the night, but was continued next morning. The libellant accordingly took the boat to the foot of Clarkson street, and while still engaged in keeping the boat free of water and discharging the coal, he libelled the boat and the coal for his services, and they were taken possession of by the Marshal on the 29th of September. No one appearing for the boat, she was sold uncer the process of the court, and the proceeded against the ceal. The claimant objected to this libellant's claim, the receded against the ceal. The claimant objected to this libellant's claim, that he was never employed by him, and rendered no service of value; that the demands was not maritime or within the jurisdiction of the caart, and that the suit was prematurely brought.

Held by the Coart—That the libellant had undestaken to put the boat in a safe position and to keep her affect until the coal was discharged—and until that was done, then the libellant had undestaken to put the boat in a safe position and to keep her affect until the coal was discharged—and until that was done, then the libellant had undestaken to put the boat in a safe position and to keep her affe

Refore Hon Judge Campbell and a Jury. May 1.—Franklin Orgond against Cornelius Van derbilt.

-This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover

Castle Garden to be an Emigrant Depot. By the provisions of an act dated April 13, 1855, passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, it made obligatory on the Commissioners of Emigra-tion to designate some dock in this port for the landing of emigran. passengers, and for their sole accommoda tion. The Commissioners have been trying for some time past to parties suitable piers or wharves, but have been unable to do so, as it immediately aroused a spirit of hostility in the persons living in the neighbor hood of the proposed depo's, who do not fancy a too close proximity to the recently imported emigrants. Some two years ago, when the Commissioners attempted to hire a deck in the Fifth ward, at the foot of nubert street, it caused no little excitement, and an injunction was immediatly issued by the courts to stop the work. was immediatly issued by the courts to stop the work. This time, the Commissioners have succeeded in procuring a place which is unobjectionable on the ground of persons living in the vicinity and thereby becoming liable to disease. They have hired the Castle Garden for this purpose, and are to immediately proceed to fit it up so as to accommodate, not only the emigrants, but also the officers connected with the Commission; and it is also intended to accommodate the various railroad companies and transportation little engaged in the forwarding of emigrants with offices where tickets can be sold, and facilities afforded for the immediate shipment of the emigrants into the interior. It is to be expected that this action of the Commissioners will excite no little comment and opposition. Our citizens will not see the Castle Garden, associated as it is with so many pleasurable recollections, converted into an emigrant depot, a receptacle for the diseased and uncleanly as well as healthy and reaspectable emigrants, without an emotion of regret, and it may be deemed a desecration of a once beautiful spot. But with this feeling the Commissioners say they have nothing to do. They argue that the Castle Garden is admirably adapted for the purpose they have in view, insomuch as it is at the confinence of the two rivers, and eligible for ships which can isnd their emigrants there, and them pass to their beating on either the North or East river, without impediment. The great argument in favor of this site is, however, that it will effectually prevent the disgraceful impositions on emigrants, now so extensively practiced by runners, bearing house keepers and others, who will be prohibited from having anything whatever to do with these poor people.

The Commissioners have taken the place for four years, being the length of time the lesse granted to C. H. Concklin by the Corporat on his torum. An attempt was made last Saturday, by Stephen Whitney and others, to take out an injunction, but Judgs Roosevelt declined issuing one. S This time, the Commissioners have succeeded in procur-ing a place which is unobjectionable on the ground

City Intelligence.

NEW YORK HORZICULTURAL SOCIETY .- This association met last night in Clinton Hall-Wilson G. Hunt in the chair, and Peter B. Mead acting as Secretary. A numchair, and Peter B. Mead acting as Secretary. A number of beautiful flowers were on exhibition; we noticed three remarkably fine heads of imperial lettuce, known as butter heads, which had been raised under glass; also a few seedling anceraria, and some fine chalceolaria. likely to be a valuable addition to bedding plants; also lilias chiranshus, and others. It was decided to hald an exhibitionifu June, during the season of strawberries and rome. After distributing some seed from the Patent Office, the meeting adjourned.

-The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department missioners, under the provisions of a new law passed by

gaged in the store 100 Walker street, hotsting up some sime to the top story, one of the barrels fell from the fifth floor, and struck both father and son to the ground. The wounded men were instantly picked up, and conveyed to the New-York Hespital, where Joseph Sharp died alwest immediately after his admittance. The father now lies in a critical condition, having received severe injuries about the head. The deceased had his akull fractured and his back broken by the heavy weight. akull fractured and his back broken by the heavy weight. Dr. Dash, who is atteading the survivor, is of opinion that the skull is not fractured, but that concussion of the brain has taken place there is no doubt. The deceased is about 24 years of age. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FIRE IN WATER STREET.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yes-

FIRE IN WATER STERRY.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoom, a fire broke out in the boarding house No. 318 Water street, kept by Thomas Mackerel. The flames extended to No. 316, destroying the roofs of both houses and damaging the-furniture and bedding considerably. Mr. Thomas Mackerel estimates his lost at \$400; no insurance. Mr. Nathan Black, who had just moved into the house, lost in furniture and clothing, about \$500. Mr. Robert-Mackerel, who occupied No. 316, estimates his loss at \$300; his insurance had expired, and from libras he had not yet had it renewed. The building No. 316, belonged to Mr. John Benson, damaged about \$200; fully covered by insurance. The building No. 318. Unonged to the Ferris estate, was damaged about \$152; insured. The female boarders occupying both houses, lost considerable of their clothing, while the frieres in the vicinity availed themselves of the opportunity to plunder the unfortunate eccupants. The fire commanced in the attic room of No. 318. They were two story frame buildings, and the fire is supposed to have been the result of accident.

Licent's Bender Desmorne nr Fire.—Hunt's bridge, just below Bionxylle, on the Harlem railroad, was destroyed by fire on Sanday evening. The conflagration is

stroyed by fire on Sunday evening. The confiagration is supposed to have been caused by some sparks from the graveltrain. The fire will cause some impediment to the passage of fright trains, though not to the passen-ger trains, which are connected, and cannot be inter-rupted. The bridge destroyed was built of wood and stops, and was about two hundred feet span.

Coart of General Sessions.

Coart of teachers sessions.

Before Recorder Smith.

Bay 7.—The May term of this Court opened yesterdey.

At 11 o'clock is the moraing Recorder Smith came into Court, when the Court was opened and the names of the Grand Jurors called. A quorum of the Grand Jurors as being present, these jurymen were discharged till 11 o'clock this morning. The petty jury was also disabarged, the District Attorney s'ating that there were no cases ready for trial. The Court then adjourned.

The Forrest Divorce Case Before Hon Judges Duer, Bosworth and Hoffman.

Before Hon Judges Duer, Bosworth and Hoffman.

May 7.—Edwin Forrest vs. Catharine N. Forrest.—The
motion for a new trial in this celebrated case was on the
calenday and called, but on the suggestion of counsel, it was reserved generally. No day is set down for
the hearing.

At the St. Nishelas—Jedge Frick and indy, Baltimore; Capa Sitgreavor, U.S.A.; J. W. Vosburgh, Albany; B. H. Hauknes, Philadelphia.
At the Metropolitan—Son. C. D. Westbrook, Kingston, N. H. O. P. Nicholeso, Washington; B. Murphy, Indians; A. G. Semmss, Washington; Miss Clark, Peckskill; C. Hall, Versinia. Y. H. O. P. Nicholson, Washington; B. Murphy, Indiana; A. G. Seamas, Washington; Miss Clark, Peckskill; C. Hall, Vorginia.

At the Anter House—Hon. George Lispitt, Vienna; Dr. Robentson, Charleston, James Douglas, Belawore; Mrs. Ado, Mexico; Gao. F. Ewling.

From Liverpool, in ship Wis Tapscold—Mr and Mrs Elliot, Canada; Robert Smish, New Haven; Mr Byrne, Mrs Byrne and two children, New York.

From Liverpool, in ship Wis Tapscold—Mr and Mrs A Ball, Miss Lawie, Miss Butler, J Hutchisson, Mrs Geodees.

From Liverpool, in ship Manhattra—Mr and Mrs A Ball, Miss Lawie, Miss Butler, J Hutchisson, Mrs Geodees.

From Liverpool, in ship Dendide—C McMasser, Miss Rina McMastor, Mr Terrard, Mrs Estiy—Mrs and Miss Bronson, New York; Mrs Birde, England; Dr Gould, NYork.

From Landon, in ship Liverpool, Sand Miss Bronson, New York; Mrs Birde, England; Dr Gould, NYork.

From Matansas, in brig Manoy R Hagan—John V Horriman, Philadelphis.

From Tort are and son, P Vilmenay, B Vilmenay.

From Corneon, in bark Venne—Mr Henriquea, Lady, child and servant, E F Litado, H Linde, G J Ricardo, Capt Clark, of schr Flying Comet.

DEPARTURES.

From Savannah, in the steamship Knaxville—Mrs S L Mitchell, neice and 2 children, B J Arnold Jr., S G Arnold and lady, Z bildren and nurse, Hiss Michell, saster Arnoli and nurse, Miss Mol. Miss Salus Michell, saster Arnoli and lady, Z Children, R Geodee, E Benn, Miss Mers Jolla Sherman, Miss Mers Jolla, Sherman, H G Wholer, Miss Sherman, Miss Tangen, Mrs Modern, R Leven, Mrs John, Mr P Perm Goo P, Idden, G W Belden, A R Benn, Miss Mers, Chohan, A P Perm Mers, July Broace, H Bronn, Miss Michell, Capt. The Bearon, Mrs Poedek, and Hassar Belden, W F Lee, W W P Lee, M W B Arnold, Dw Lee, Lita Cheden, E Derive, Mrs Rodell, Dr. Lee, M. W Derman, Dr. Goo P, Litan, Mrs Poedek, and daughter, J C Mashey, and Winton, Mrs Poedek, Mrs Lange Belden, W F Lee, W W P Lee, Mrs Miss Michell, Capt. The Bearon, Mrs Poedek,

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board held the first meeting of the May session last evening, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the PETITIONS REFERED.

Of the New York Hospital Governors, to place the fence on Duame street side of their grounds as far out on the sidewalk as is usually allowed to areas in front of houses;

The following communication was received from Mr. H. E. Davies.—

Isaaco O. Barker. Esq., Frenders of the Compilation of the Aldrenders—

Sire—I transmit betweith a copy of the compilation of the Laws of the State of New I ork relating particularly to this city, prepared at the request of the Common Council, and published under its direction. I understand from the published under its direction. I understand from the publishers, Messrs. Banks, Gould & Co., that one thousand cepies belonging to the Corperation with the delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council as soon as the same can be bound. The copyright has been secured to the Corporation, and the estire work, except the cepies authorized to be ruinted for the publishers, belongs to it. I avail my self of this coxazion to express to the Honorable Common Council my high sense of the honor conferred and confidence placed in the control of the control of the control of the council my high sense of the honor conferred and confidence placed the inability of the other to act imposed duties upon me which if I had anticipated their extent and responsibility, I rhould have hesitated to assume. I trust the work will be found useful to the legislators and officens of the city, and sid them in the fulfilment of their responsible trusts, and in their efforts to scoure to our fellow-citizens a good administration of our municipal affairs. If my labors shall at all contribute to this result my highest ambition will be gratified. I have the honor to remain, with respect to the Communication was ordered on file.

The communication was ordered on file.

The communication was ordered on file.

Resolved. That the hollowing.**

Whereas, The Collector of Assessments hareolieved ethe perice assessed for the opining of Walker street, interest of the council with the country was a second to the court was tweet that such opening should take piace; therefore, be it was the same of market mean of Queens county, Gravesend, Yonkers and New Otrech, praying shall the lot of ground on

charge of exacting from the laborers mensys or presentations.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPRES.

The report in favor of appropriating the sum of \$20,-000 for dredging out slips, was concurred in. A report in favor of establishing three public pounds in the upper part of the city, concurred in. A communication from the Commissioner of Streets, nominating Austin D. Ewin for City Surveyor, was referred. Alderman Fox offered a resolution to have a committee appointed to investigate the manner in which Grand street has been paved, and whether the terms of the contract have been compiled with, and if the sum of money drawn from the city treasury last year—amounting to upwards of \$60,-000—had been drawn according to law. Also that the Comptroller require from every city surveyor, who may have charge of city work, a certificate under eath in relation to the same. Acopted.

MENTINGS OF THE BOARD.

Alderman LOUD moved that when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, and that the regular meetings of the Board for the month of May be on Mondays and Thursdays.

Alderman Herrick moved an amendment, that the Board meet on Mondays Wedneedays and Fridays, which was carried.

The FIFE DEFARRINET.

Board meet on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, which was carried.

The HPH DEFARTMENT.

Two reports of the Committee of the Fire Department, one to disband Engine Company No. 47, for neglect of duty, and the minority report adverse to disbanding it, were presented.

Aiderman Howand, chairman of the committee, made a speech in favor of the majority report to disband the company. It was adopted.

Alderman Wakkhan moved that the Board resolve into a committee of the wholsy to consider the memorial of the Harlem Railroad Company, heretofore noticed.

Alderman Barkke, who had vacated the chair and salled Alderman Barkke, who had vacated the chair and salled Alderman Rely thereto, urged the necessity of taking up the special order. He then moved a reference to the Committee on Railroads. After considerable discussion, the whole and referred to the Committee on Railroads, by a vote of 18 to 4.

the of the Whole and referred to the Committee on Railroads, by a vote of 18 to 4.

The Special Police Committee reported, in answer to a resolution of the Board, that they had employed Mr. Brauch as Secretary, owing to the arduous duties of the regular clerks of the Board.

The report was written in an extraordinary style, lauding the character and abilities of their secretary, and embodying orthography that not only pussled the reader of, the Board to pronounce, but defed the abilities of the most learned members, (the editors of the Mills and Dispatch included,) to interpret. The document was ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at are o'clock.

This Board commenced its sessions for May last even-ing, at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The Presilent, D. D. Conover, occupied the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting

ne trustees of the Widows Relief Association presented a petition; for a donation. The other petitions presented were in relation to sewers and streets.

Councilman Orns D. Swan then presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the charges made against Councilman Kerrigan, and report to this Board for action thereon.

After some debate, the above resolution was laid over.

After some debate, the above resolution was laid over.

Ceuncilman Swax then presented a preamble and resolutions, calling for the adoption of an ordinance, as annexed to the resolutions, for the preservation of peace and good order on Sunday, and forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors.

Several reports were then presented, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, prohibiting the sale of cysters after the lat of May, came up for concurrence, but was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and after the transaction of some business of as special importance, the Board adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

Several bills were ordered to be paid.

8AM MOVING AGAINST ARCHUSHOP BUGHES.

resolution:

Whereas, The property of John Hughes, amounting to several millions of dollars, will revert to his legitimate issue when he dies; therefore
Resolved, That all the property of John Hughes which will revert to his legitimate heirs when he dies be, and is besteby, taxed, like the property of William B. Astor, or that of any other individual of the city.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Police Intelligence,
ARREST ON SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.

Adolphus Kliensmith and his wife Madeline, were yesterday arrested at their residence, 212 Johnson street,
Brooklyn, by officers Treffinger and Slowry, of the Tenth
ward police, on suspicion of grand larceny. In the house
of the accused was found a large quantity of silks, satin,
lace goods, and other articles of va'ue, amounting in all
to about \$500, which are supposed to have been stelen,
as portions of the property have been identified by one
of the firm of Lester, Wood & Whitman, as having been
stelen from their store some days ago. The accused
were taken before Justice Welsh, at the Essex Market
police court, who committed them for examination. The
female prisoner is well known to the police, having just
made her exit from the marble palace at Sing Sing.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE HOUGH THERE.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE HOUSE THIRF. A NOMER, named Mary Miller, was yesterday oaught in the house of Mr. Poole, at 124 Dalancy street, where, as it is sleged, the broke open several bureau drawers and closet doors, with the intention of stealing, but being clocoreced was airested before his had left the premises. The prisoner has been up the river, said has a husband now in the Moyamaning prison. Palladeiphia. Justice Welsh committed the prisoner for examples.